

The P. U. S. Subdivision of Classes. 1914-15 430

I should like to acknowledge the hearty co-operation of these teachers who have undertaken the work of the P. U. School. The work of the pupils both in schools & families is allowed to be exceptionally good. One year the examiner noted that the unsatisfactory papers were at the rate of 5%. The work of schools & families alike works well the free use of books gives coherence, continuity & unusual interest to the pupils' work, the terminal examinations give the opportunity for the parents' visit the teachers' confidence breeding honest uncorrected papers. These are found to be very interesting indeed to the families of the children. Indeed these papers, etc., I fancy, sometimes stand in the family archives. In early days comparative few parents sent postage for the return of their children's examination papers but now more people want their children's work returned. This is as may constitute ourselves (all we of the P. U. S.) on the fact that good exceptionally good educational work is being done by long & hard in the school. Of the 2000 children working in the school (over 2000 families & 1000 in schools) work all the families receive good average, or do ~~not~~ ^{of} the schools in which we are a little afraid that the heads of schools are too generous that they supply the books instead of requiring the parents to purchase them. May I say that almost all parents take pride in getting the necessary books for their children. As it is the parents are to play a active part in the education

To do so gives them a sense of the importance of education that they feel lost otherwise.

The question is sometimes asked - how do our examinations compare with other public examinations. The pupil who keeps up steadily with our Mathematical, Linguistic & Scientific work as well as with that in History, Literature should matriculate early, after a few months' study given to set books. The Education Department urges strongly the advisability of taking only one leaving examination at 16 or 18 according to the class of school. Should a regulation to this effect come into force the ground is clear for P.H.S. work, until say, the last two terms before leaving. In these schools one wish to take some outside examination, but in order to keep full teachers' children up to the mark in fundamental subjects a subdividing of classes may be helpful. A headmaster, who is doing admiring work

in the School has sent me the following ~~last~~ ^{most} Consol Table of our
corresponding ages which agrees pretty closely with the classes for
divisions of the P. U. S. each of our classes or divisions including those
pertaining ^{subordinating} to our class in line with those of other schools. The usual
divisions of schools are marked by
hence. Thus ~~the~~ ^{the} average age

Chewas (or Sivanas) 17 ~~18~~

class 6 (Division)	II	(a) 11	steppes
		(b) 10	mountainous
		(c) 9	taiga island
			glaciated areas
class (ordination)	I	(a) 8	subtropical
		(b) 7	
		(c) 6	

On average up to 77 days of the year will have
average of 2 hours up to 8 hours, so on the

The difficulty which will occur to teachers is that the programme,
as syllabus, one examination paper for the New syllabus
~~is~~ for each class covers the New syllabus.

and this is by no means an accidental or idle or matter of
conscience in carrying the work. It rests upon these essential

Principles of the P.U.S - principles upon which the Univ. live &
vital education depends (a) What the intellectual prospect a child
of 8 years has of a child of 10 & so on for other stages (b) That
a liberal education is not possible without a knowledge of books
(c) That a child should not be confined to little text-books
That he can get knowledge a year he should have steady for
at least three years in considerable books. The class will get 4
books from book in use.

Teachers may think it well to take other subjects or questions
such as diligence) into consideration but the Head Master
should be entirely determined by the class marks or marks.

The examiner however must be at liberty to exercise a certain veto, in the way of a plus added to a child's ^{name} classed too low or a minus if the child is classed too high. The plus sign would mean that the examiner considers the scholar fit for the next higher form while the minus sign would mean that the child is classed too high. In this way we get twelve subdivisions in the examinations of the P. U. S., though the annual examinations depend rather on fitness than on age. It will be found out the whole ~~that~~ well. Happy children move up according to age.

Opposite to the former the ~~age~~ examination examination verdict must be considered.

It appears desirable to have a special class for girls who have been working in the house or factory. This class would be preparing for any employment ^{they} may get & take any public examination. They must not lack of any short & sufficient of work not only for the day, have kept a social service before preparing the final examinations. It should be kept to the result of some examination as to what form of class best suits each examinee. This will be